

Impact of initialisation on the reliability of decadal predictions

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Related tasks

Task 5.1: Providing guidance on the use of existing global climate predictions systems for regional predictions

Task 5.2: Explore and test a range of methodologies for generating multi-model seamless uncertainty quantifications for climate predictions at the regional scale using global initialised and non-initialised simulations

Initialised decadal predictions (INIT) vs. non-initialised projections (NoINIT)

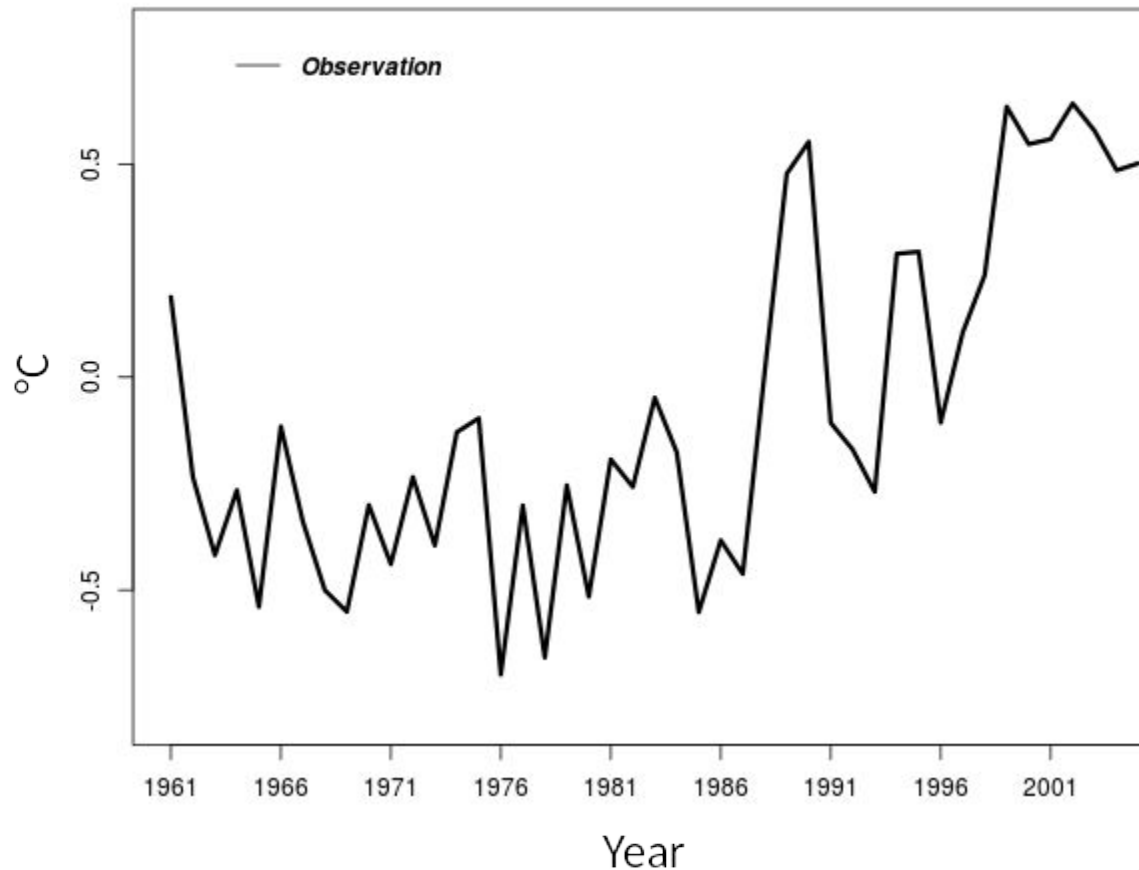


Figure: B. Solaraju Murali

Initialised decadal predictions (INIT) vs. non-initialised projections (NoINIT)

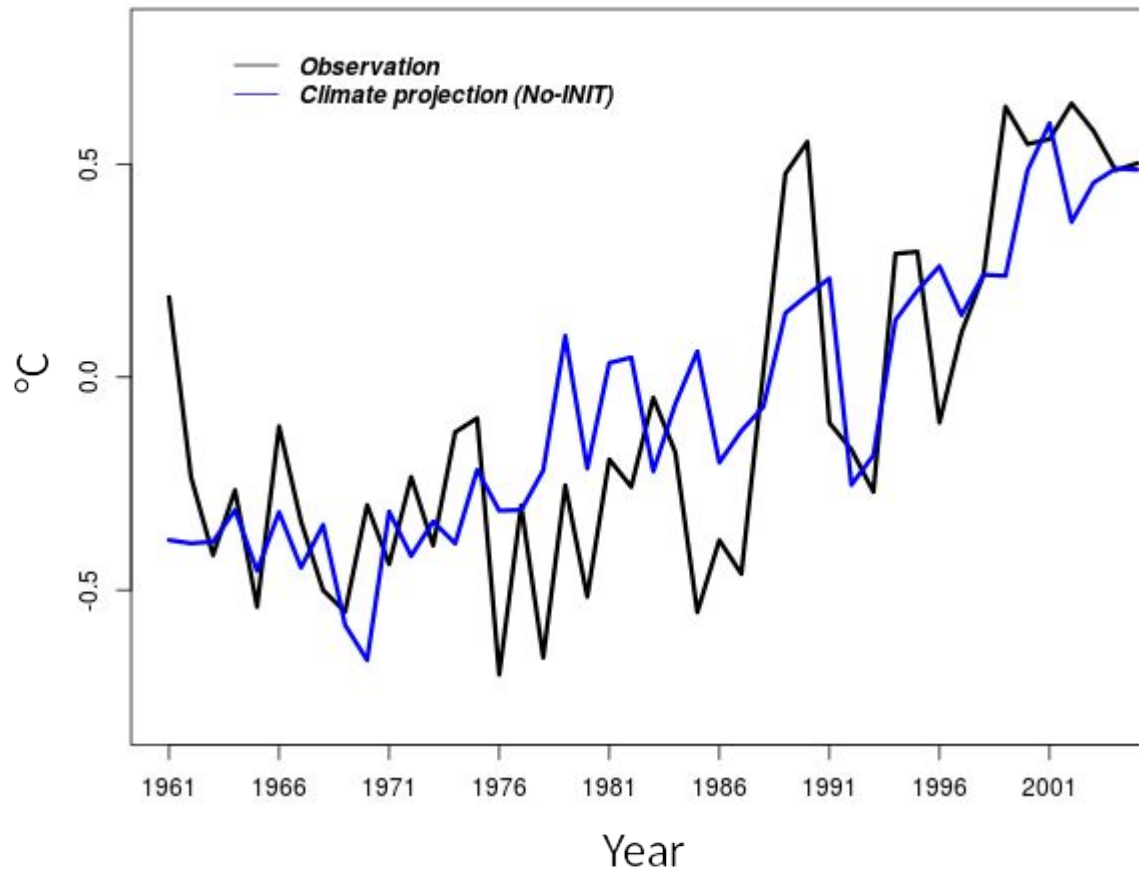


Figure: B. Solaraju Murali

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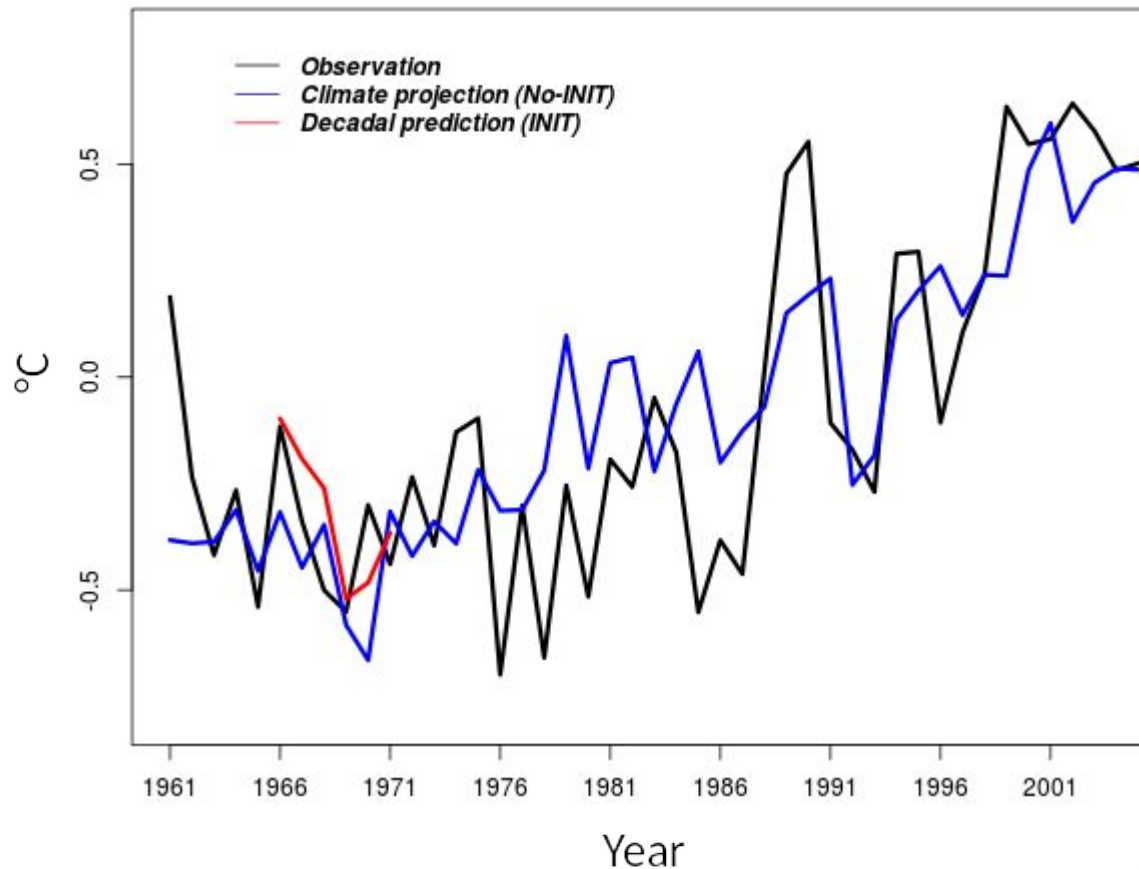


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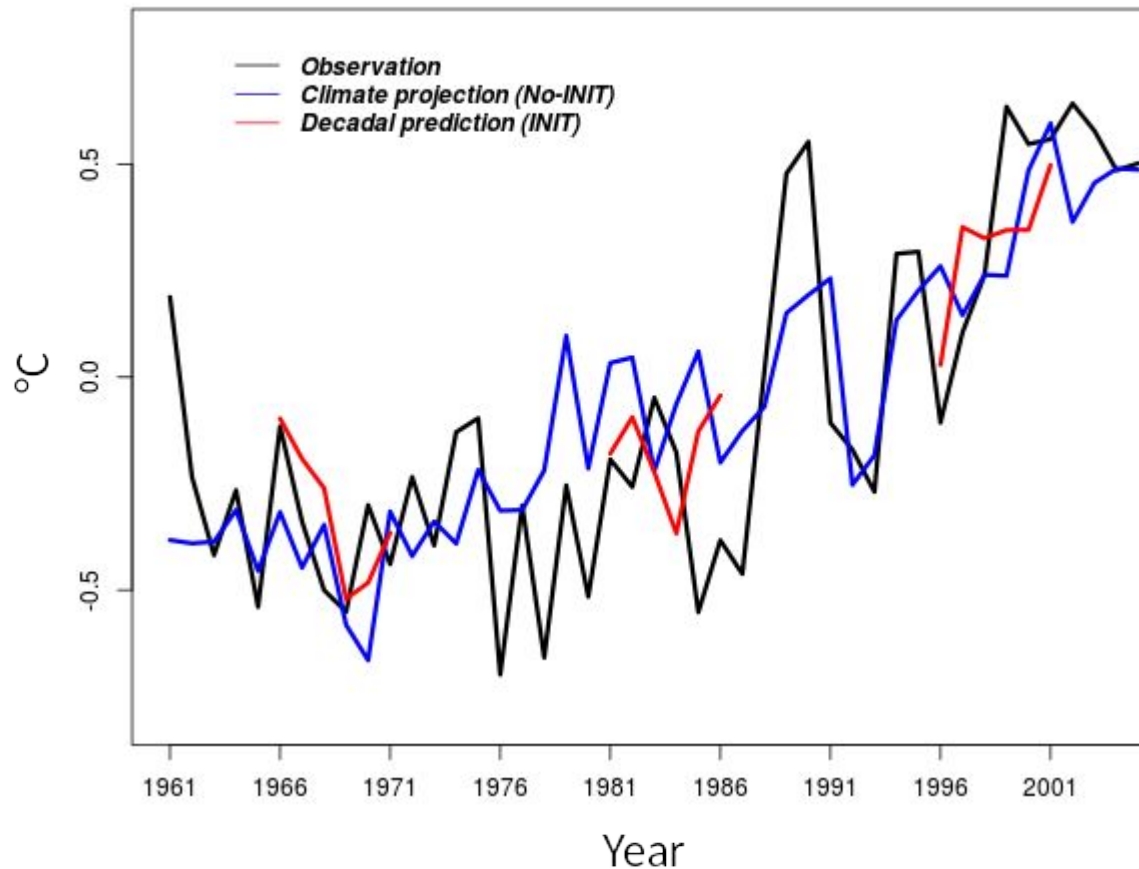


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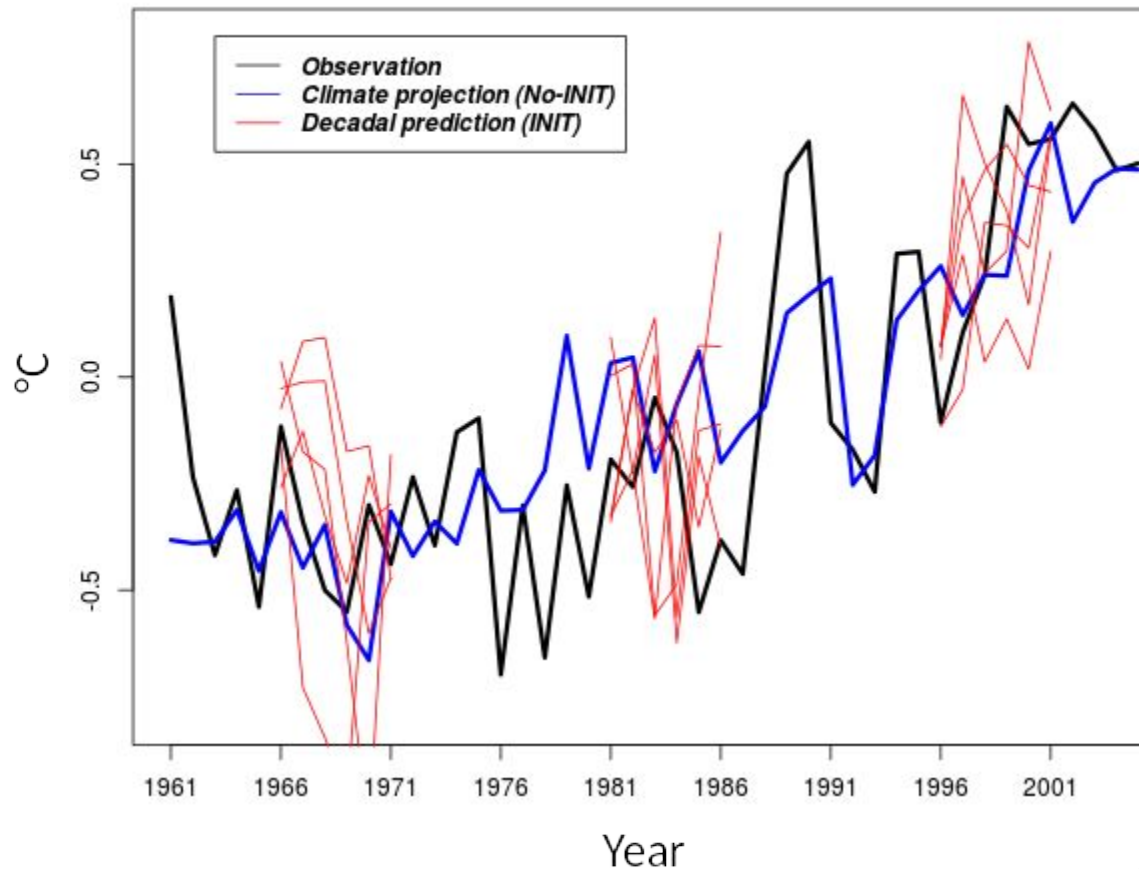


Figure: B. Solaraju Murali

Comparison between INIT and NoINIT

Generally done in terms of forecast quality (skill scores)

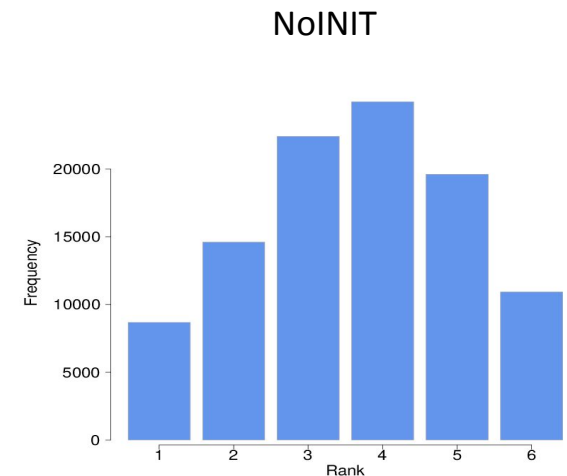
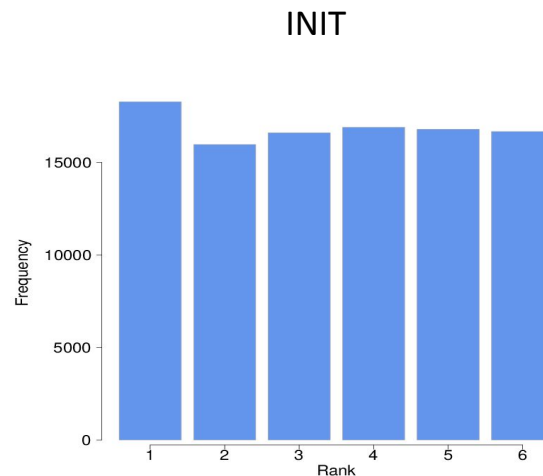
Here: impact of initialisation in terms of **reliability**

= agreement between the predicted probabilities and observed relative frequencies of a given event

Different tools:

- **rank histograms**

Precip, European region
1960-2005, Forecast year 1
EC-Earth 2.3, 5 members
Observations: GPCC v7



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Different tools:

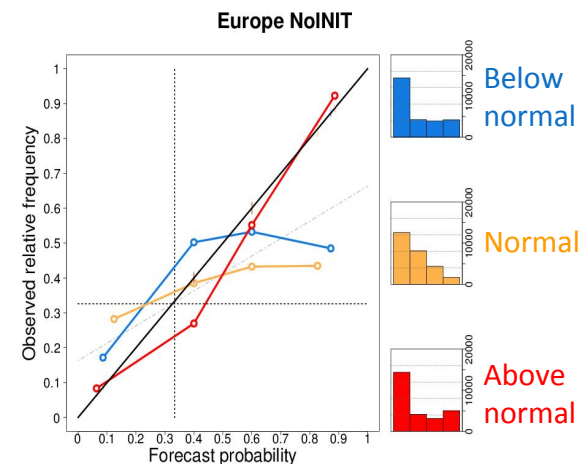
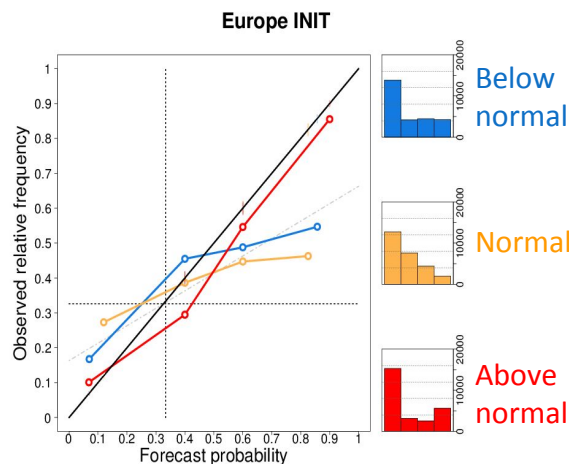
- rank histograms
- **reliability diagrams**

T, European region

1960-2005, For. years 1-5

EC-Earth 2.3, 5 members

Observations: GISSTEMP



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Different tools:

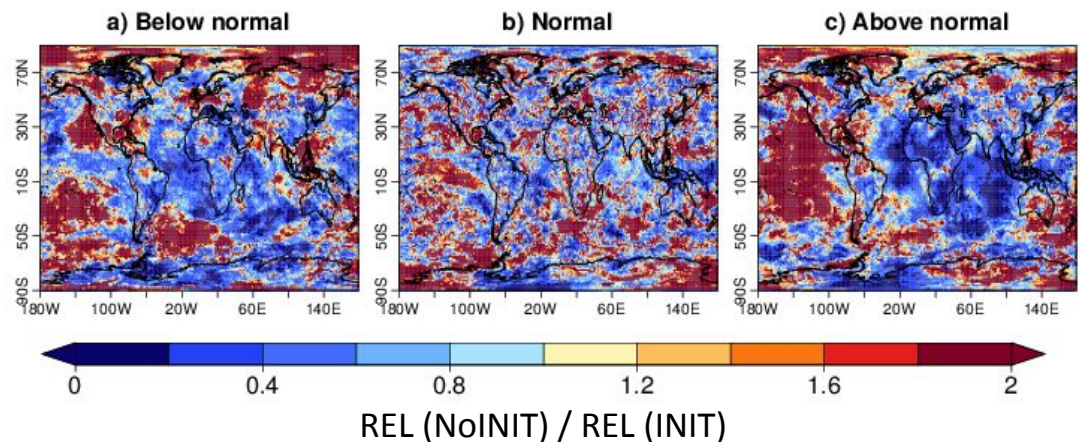
- rank histograms
- reliability diagrams
- **REL from Brier score**

Sea-level pressure

1960-2005, Forecast year 1

EC-Earth 2.3, 5 members

Observations: JRA 55



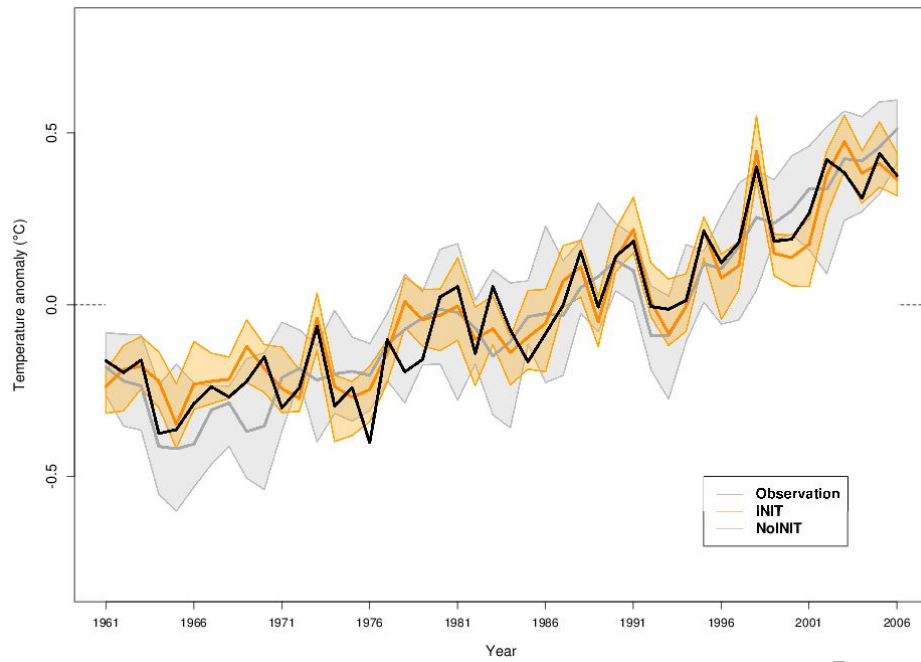
Results - EC-Earth only

- **Analysis of T, Precip, sea-level pressure**
 - **T reliable over Europe**, less true for Precip & sea-level pr.
 - Generally, INIT is **more reliable** than NoINIT
 - But depends on the variable, the location, the temporal average, ...
 - Generally clearer in rank histograms than in reliability diagrams
 - Slight impact of using different **subsets of ensemble members** for NoINIT (5 members to choose from 11)

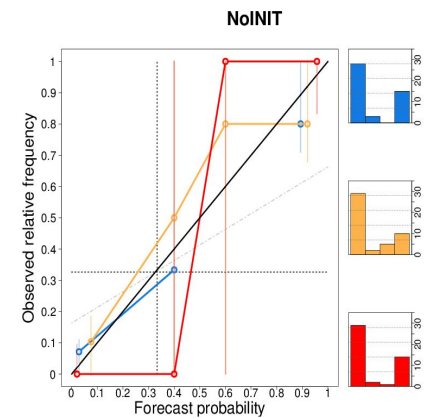
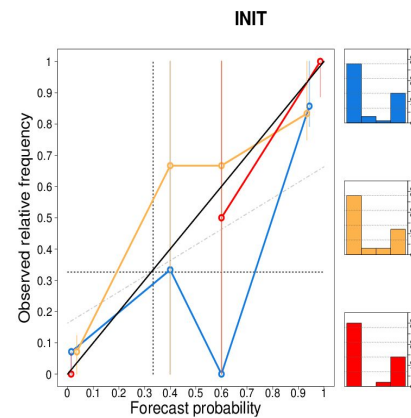
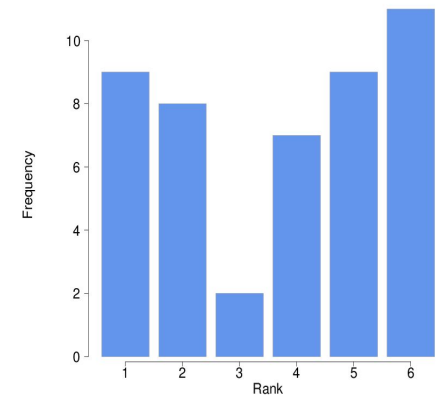
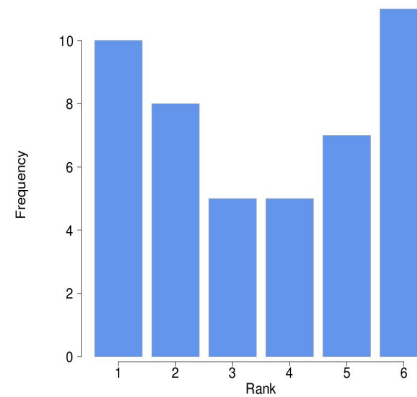
Results - EC-Earth only

- Analysis of indices: GMT

Global mean temperature anomaly vs. 1971-2000



Forecast year 1

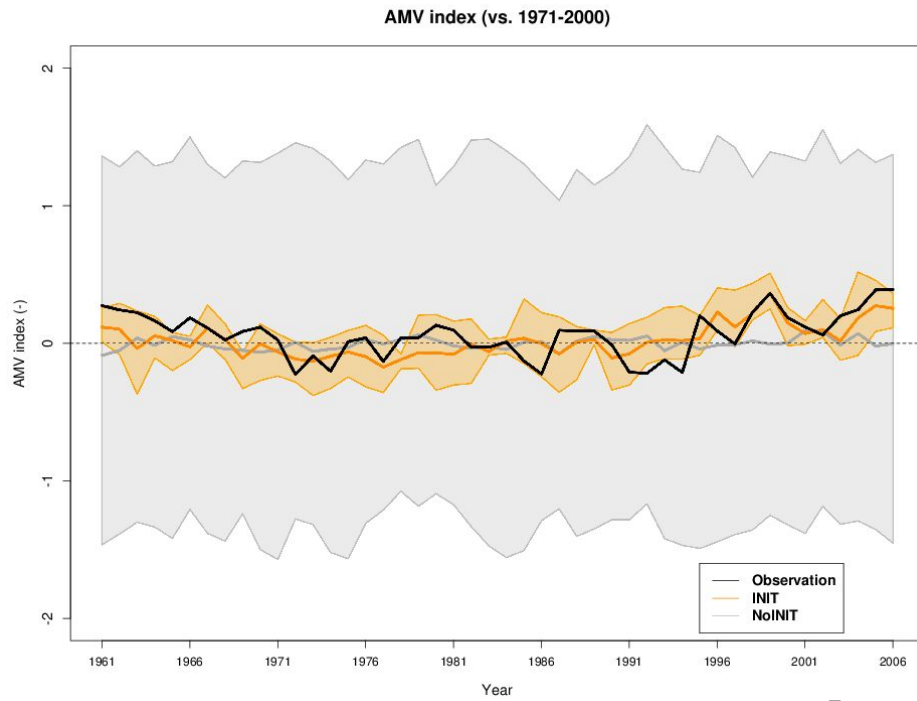


Verfaillie et al., in prep.

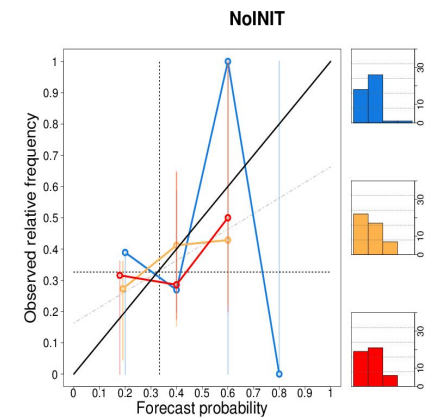
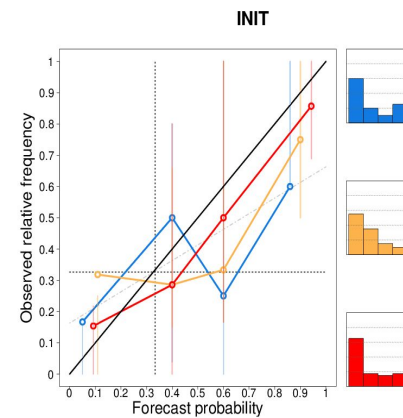
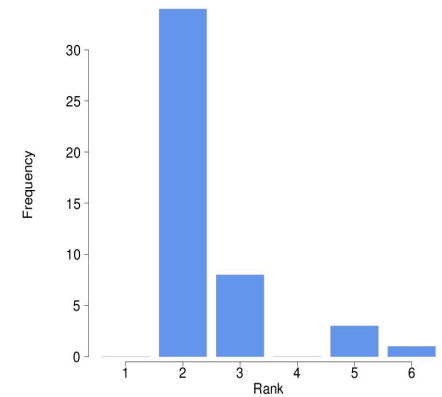
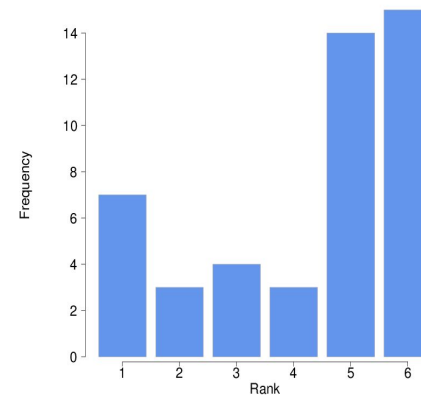
Small sample size → difficult to conclude on the reliability

Results - EC-Earth only

- Analysis of indices: AMV**
(Trenberth and Shea, 2006)



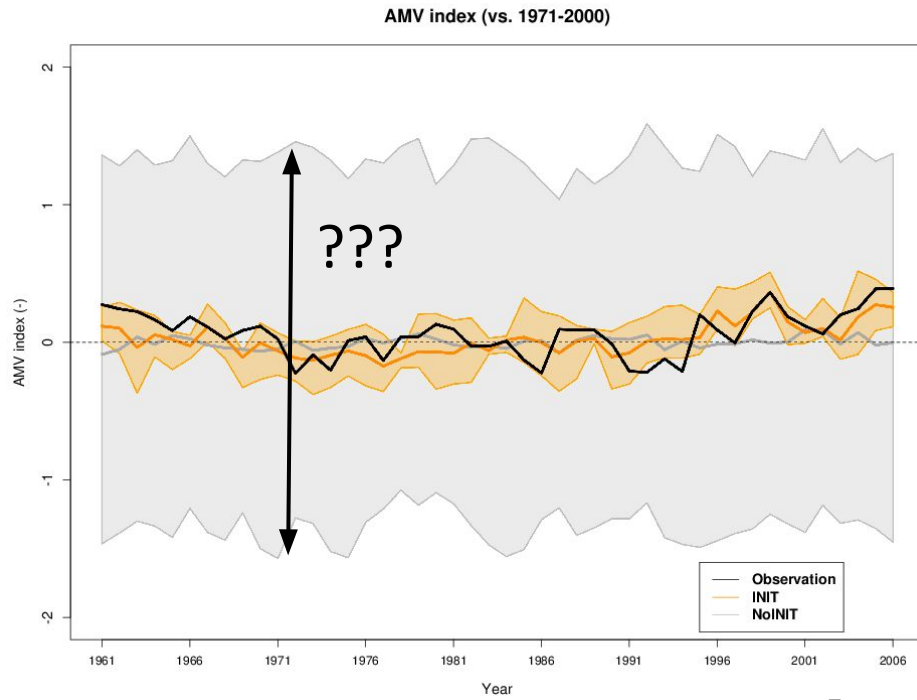
Forecast year 1



Verfaillie et al., in prep.

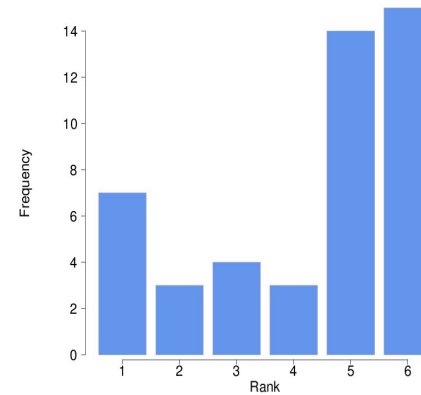
Results - EC-Earth only

- **Analysis of indices: AMV**
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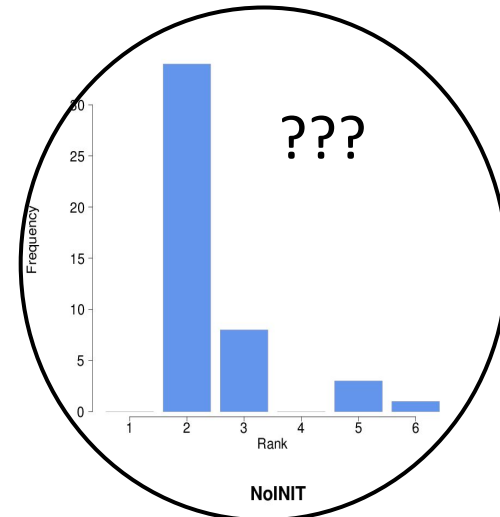
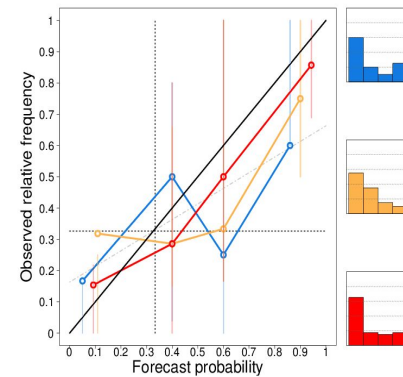


Forecast year 1

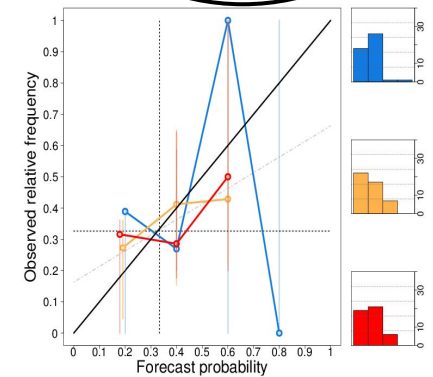
NoINIT subset 1



INIT



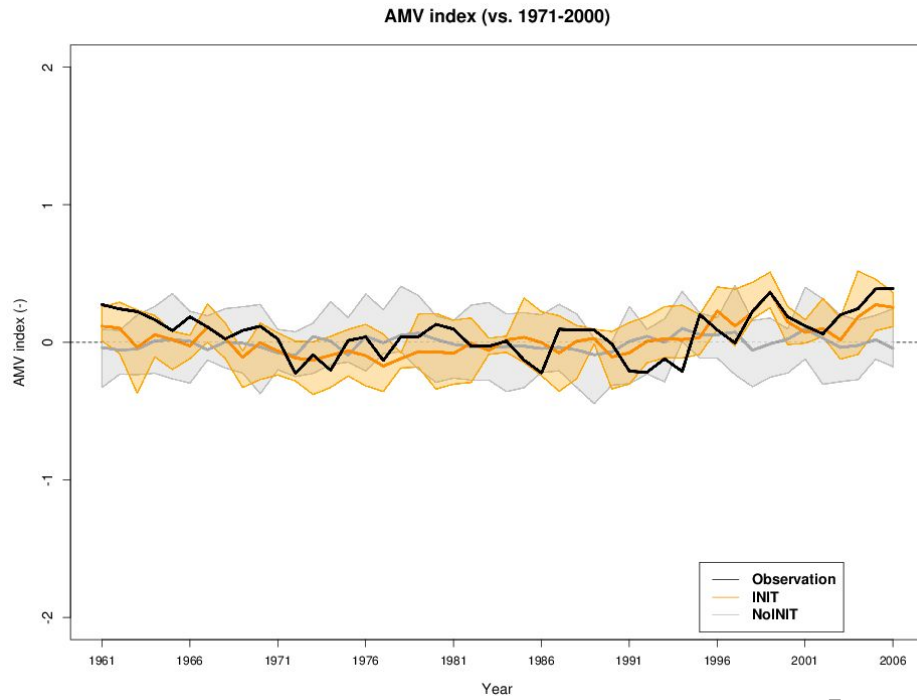
NoINIT



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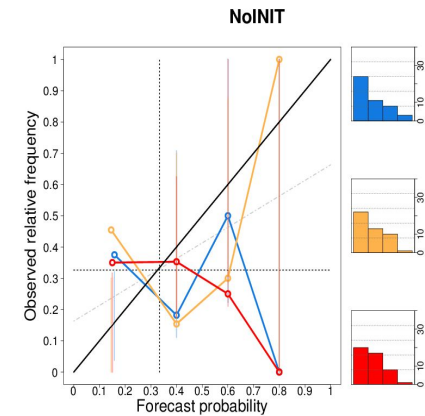
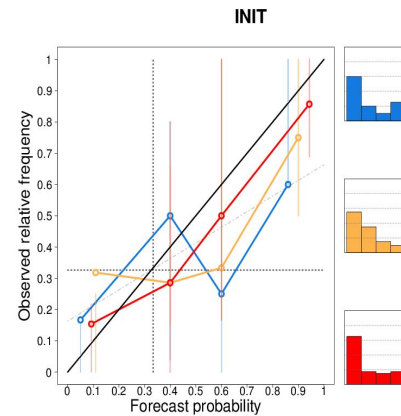
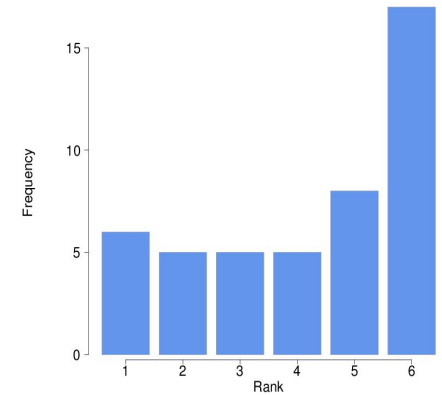
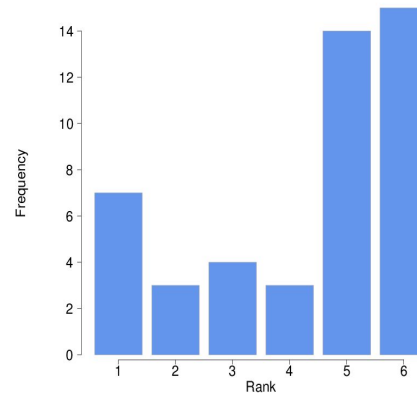
Results - EC-Earth only

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Forecast year 1

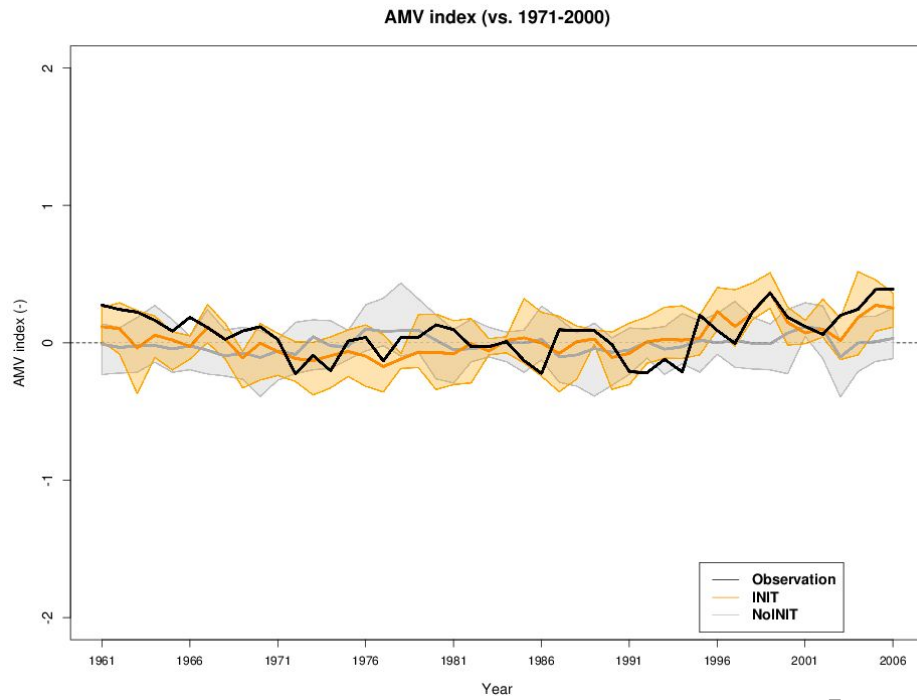
NoINIT subset 2



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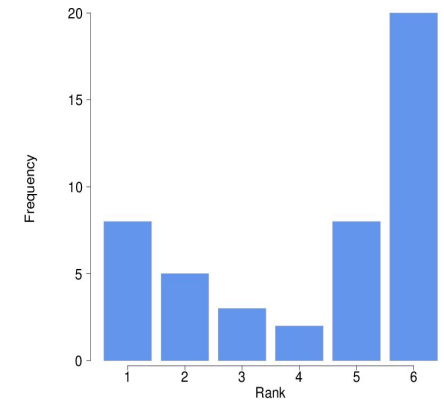
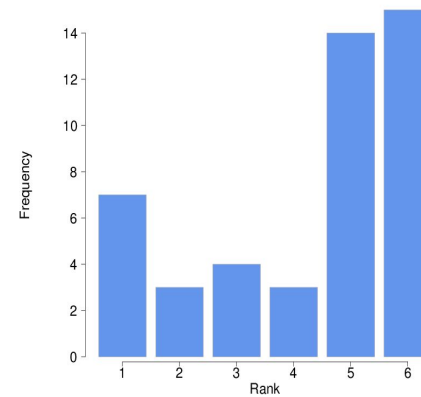
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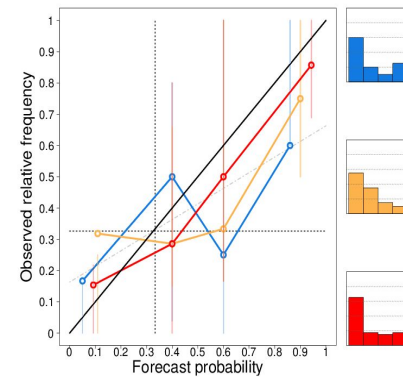


Forecast year 1

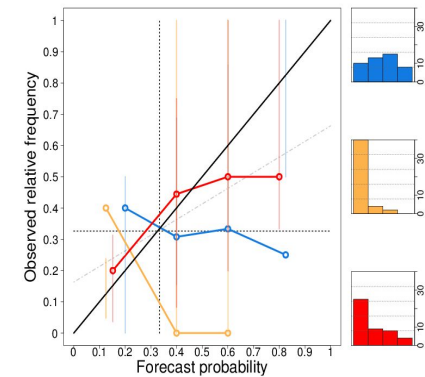
NoINIT subset 3



INIT




NoINIT



Verfaillie et al., in prep.

Work in progress - Multi-model

- 6 CMIP5 models + 3 from SPECS, both INIT & NoINIT runs ( use same ensemble size), 1961-2005 → **11 “models”**
- Start by computing indices: GMT & AMV

Plans for the coming year

- Finish the **multi-model analysis**
- Submit a **paper** on this
- Work on methodologies to **merge INIT and NoINIT**

Thanks